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tests of the utmost value for future uses. Whether in production, distribution, or consumption, we are learning about the range and nature of human motives. Those who have clamored that "all profiteering should be stopped" have seen that without some measure of private profits production was almost automatically checked. Those, on the other hand, who insisted that "interference with economic laws," price fixing and regulation generally, would work nothing but confusion, have been quite as wide of the mark. Whatever the record of failure, the author's chapters leave no doubt either as to the necessity or the wisdom of this "wartime control."

In the admirable summary with which the book closes the essential differences between English and American experience are clearly set down. In spite of appearances, this lunge toward state socialism has modified motives among all manner of workers less fundamentally than is popularly believed. We had learned before the war that the later extensions of collectivism had disturbed the main capitalistic motive far less than socialists and others had predicted. It is but another illustration of the power and skill with which private property adapts itself to altered environment.

The author shows that our capacity and our willingness to learn from foreign experience will have severe testing. Shall we venture on some form of "leaving certificate"? Shall we overstimulate labor by the patriotic appeals and by bonus and overtime and later have to correct it? Shall we allow "dilution" to go to dangerous lengths? Shall we draft men from sections of industry every whit as important as work in the trench and then have to call them back? Shall we check our insane bidding for labor from one industry to another with only loss and embarrassment to national output?

These are a few of the issues on which Professor Gray's record does not throw light if we are wise enough to heed his conclusions.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

NEW BOOKS

ABBOTT, W. C. *The expansion of Europe. A history of the foundations of the modern world.* (New York: Holt. 1918. Pp. xxi, 512; xiii, 463. \$6.50.)

BISHOP, J. B. *A chronicle of one hundred and fifty years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 1768-1918.* (New York: Scribners' Sons. 1918. Pp. xvi, 311. \$5.)

BUCK, S. J. *Illinois in 1818*. Centennial history of Illinois, introductory volume. (Chicago: McClurg. 1918. Pp. xxvi, 362. \$2.)

CALHOUN, A. W. *A social history of the American family from colonial times to the present*. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1918. Pp. 348; 390. \$5 per vol.; \$12.50 for set.)

The main thesis of this profound sociological study is that American family institutions are the resultant, roughly speaking, of tradition, environment, and economic agencies; this third factor may be condensed into the fundamental one of the transition from medieval landlordism to modern capitalism. As a basis for his conclusions the author has compiled much material regarding economic conditions in this country, particularly as to the labor of women and children and the malign influence of capitalism. The third volume, yet to appear, deals with the last fifty years, and will assemble even more economic data; it will also include the index.

Child labor has been with us from earliest colonial days in both North and South. In New England it was a necessity because real wages were low and an exploiting aristocracy controlled; the Puritan abhorrence of the sin of idleness was not the real reason (I, 127). The domestic servant problem is shown to have originated largely with those adult spinsters of New England families who furnished such an abundance of high class, unpaid service that the wages of domestic servants were kept down and thus "formed a tradition that has remained unto this day as a weight upon household servants" (I, 99). One is relieved to learn that it is a myth that the colonial housewife performed herculean tasks unaided.

The second volume devoted to the period before the Civil War indicates, among other things, how capitalistic interests attempted to block western settlement, secured a grip on pioneer homesteads and public lands, and established an appalling industrial slavery of men, women, and children in the factories (II, 161-199); sets forth the crushing economic plight of the poor Southern whites; and discusses the effect of the Civil War in greatly enlarging the scope of women's labor. It is noteworthy that a part of the Southern movement before 1861 to abolish slavery was propaganda for capitalism (II, 352). An encouraging conclusion of general interest is that the extension of woman's economic independence of man and the breaking down of that barrier of inequality is causing the "medieval" family to yield to the new family of equality and comradeship (II, 361-362).

AMELIA C. FORD.

COULTON, G. G., compiler. *Social life in Britain from the conquest to the reformation*. (Cambridge, Eng.: The author, St. Catharine's College. 1918.)

GRAS, N. S. B. *Ancient customs duties of England*. Harvard economic studies, vol. XVIII. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press. 1918.)

HASSE, A. R. *Index of economic material in the documents of Pennsylvania*. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1918.)

- HODGES, H. R. *Economic conditions, 1815 and 1914*. (London: Allen and Unwin. 1917. Pp. 91. 2s. 6d.)
- HOVELL, M. *The chartist movement*. (New York: Longmans. 1918. Pp. xix, 327. \$2.50.)
- MACFARLANE, C. W. *The economic basis of an enduring peace*. (Philadelphia: Jacobs. 1918. Pp. 79. \$1.)
- MORRIS, C. *Industrial and commercial geography; for use in schools*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1918. Pp. 332. \$1.20.)
- PAUL-DUBOIS, L. *L'effort économique et financier de l'Angleterre pendant la guerre*. (Paris: Perrin. 1918. 3.50 fr.)
- PENTY, A. J. *Old worlds for new. A study of the post-industrial state*. (London: Allen & Unwin. 1917. Pp. 186. 3s. 6d.)
- ROGER, R. *La propriété bâtie pendant la guerre, 1914-1917*. (Paris: Roger & Chernovitz. 1918.)
- SAUVAIRE-JOURDAN, F. *La vitalité économique de la France avant et après la guerre*. (Paris: Alcan. 1918. 3.50 fr.)
- SHORTT, A. *Early economic effects of the war upon Canada*. Preliminary economic studies of the war. Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Edited by DAVID KINLEY. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1918. Pp. xvi, 32.)

The Carnegie Endowment is planning to issue, some years hence, a comprehensive critical history of the war. In the meantime it has decided to bring out a series of preliminary studies, of which the present monograph is the first. The editor, in a prefatory note, outlines the scope of the more important of these preliminary studies. One will sum up the cost of the war. Another will deal with the questions whether the extension of state activity during the war is likely to be permanent, and whether, so far as it persists, it will involve the coming of socialism—questions to which the editor gives a decided negative. A third study will discuss the question whether complete national economic independence is feasible and desirable—a question to which the editor again foreshadows a negative answer, but with the proviso that if economic internationalism is to survive new and stronger safeguards must be devised.

Dr. Shortt's monograph is essentially an inquiry into the economic readjustments which the war involved for Canada; first, in domestic industry, and second, in foreign trade. As a preliminary, he surveys both the economic development of Canada during the prolonged era of extraordinary capital investment and speculative activity which ended in 1912, and the fall in speculative values and the cessation in construction work which followed. The analysis of the effects of large capital investments in a new country upon construction activity, urban speculation, and the balance of trade, is particularly thorough and acute.

Dr. Shortt then traces the effects of the outbreak of war, coming in the midst of the readjustment period. The immediate reduction of unemployment by recruiting, and the hectic prosperity brought about later by the growth of war industries are clearly traced. Particular emphasis is laid upon the changes in foreign trade, both as to the tremendous increase in exports and imports alike, and as to the changes in the countries concerned—the steady increase in the proportion of exports going to the United Kingdom and in the proportion of imports coming from the United States. There is, by the way, a printer's error in the table of percentages of imports in 1917 given on page 27: the percentage of imports from the United States should be 78, not 73.

There is no discussion, beyond incidental references, of the changes in price levels, or of government finance, or of the interaction of prices and war finance. It is to be hoped that these and other phases of Canadian war economics will be covered by Dr. Shortt in the next instalment, with the same practical grasp and scientific detachment which characterize the present study.

O. D. S.

UNWIN, G., editor. *Finance and trade under Edward III.* (London: Longmans. 1918. Pp. xxx, 360. \$5.)

America after the war; by an American jurist. (New York: Century Co. 1918. Pp. 208. \$1.)

The Canada yearbook, 1916-17. (Ottawa: Census and Statistics Office. 1918. Pp. 720.)

Encyclopedia of Latin America. (New York: Encyclopedia Americana Corporation, 27 William St. 1918. Pp. 1,000. \$10.)

Financial and commercial review, 1917. (London: Swiss Bank Corporation, 43 Lothbury. 1917. Pp. 60.)

Contains chapters on banking and currency questions, money markets, problems of taxation, and trade. Statistical tables and discussion cover the principal countries of Europe.

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

The Foundations of National Prosperity: Studies in the Conservation of Permanent National Resources. By RICHARD T. ELY, RALPH H. HESS, CHARLES K. LEITH, and THOMAS NIXON CARVER. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xxix, 378. \$2.00.)

It is a tribute to the leadership of President Van Hise that the most important contribution to the literature of the subject since his *Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States* should be so largely the product of his own university. *The Foundations of National Prosperity* is the outgrowth of the sym-